My empty gies shall ring; And he that has the warmest heart Shall loudest laugh and sing. They say we were not born to eat. It means be moderate in your meat, And partly live to drink For baser tribes the rivers flow That know not wine nor song; Man wants but little drink below,

But wants that little strong.
"Then once again," etc. It one bright drop is like the gem That decks a monarch's crown, One gobiet holds a diadem Ot rubies melted down! A fig for Casar's blazing brow, But, like the Egyptian Queen, Bid each dissolving jewel glow My thirsty lips between. "Then once again," ect.

The Grecian's mound, the Roman's urn, Are silent when we call, Yet still the purple grapes return To cluster on the wall; It was a bright immortal's head They circled with the vine, And o'er their best and bravest dead They poured the dark red wine. "Then once again," etc.

Methinks o'er every sparkling glass Young Eros waves his wings. And echoes o'er its dimples pass From dead Apacreon's strings; And tossing round its beaded brim Their locks of floating gold, With bacchant dance and choral hymn Return the nymphs of old. "Then once again," etc.

A welcome then to joy and mirth, From hearts as fresh as ours, To scatter o'er the dost of earth Their sweetly mingled flowers; 'Tis Wisdom's self the cup that fille, In spite of Folly's frown, And Nature, from her vine-clad hills, That rains her life-blood down ! "Then once again," etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION-IN-TERESTING LETTER .- The Washington Union publishes the following very interesting letter from Lieut. Wm. F. Lynch, under whose command the perilous expedition to the Dead Sea was so successfully prosecuted:

To the Editor of the Union. With the consent of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, I beg leave, through your columns, to redeem a promise I have made.

When the small party, just returned from the

Dead Sea, first entered upon its waters, its members came, one and all, to the conclusion, that having taken what others failed to accomplish, the honor of the American name was at stake, and that it were better to die like them than return unsuccessiut.

On the evening of the 9th day, however, or the Southern sea, we were prostrated by the bot blast of a simoom, sweeping from the desert of Arabia, which was followed by five days of intense and stiffing heat. On the atternoon of the 14th day, on the coast of Moab, to our surprise, we were greeted by a deputation of Christians from Kerak, the Ke jath Moab of the Bible. The joy of this people at meeting us, was un nunded. They caressed us, brought us water

and leban, (sour milk,) all they had, and some of them spent nearly he whole night hunting a wild boar, wherewith to regale us. When told that our forms of worship in America were different from theirs, they replied: "What matters it? -Christ died for all! Do you not beli-ve in him?" When told that we did, they said: "Then what are forms before God? He looks to the heart! We are brothers !" And brothers hey continued to call us to the last.

ded that they are either the descendants of one of the last t ibes converted to Christianity, who in the fastnesses of the mountains, had escaped the sword, ' or the crusaders under the Christian milies, and live in the town, the only one now left, in the once populous country of Moab .lim families, and outside are the black tents of the fierce tribe Kera Keyeh, numbering 750

The Christians gave us an invitation to visit their town about seventeen miles distant in the m untains; but, while hospitably urging us to go, they d'd not conceal the perils of the visit; for they confessed they were outnumbered and overswed, and in an emergency would not dare openly to a-sist us.

I determined however, to accept their invi

tation at ail hazards; for it was evident that, unless recruited by a more bracing atmosphere we must inevitably perish. In this opinion the lamented Mr. Date concured with me. I will not tire you with an account of the visit

-of the treachers with which we were inteaten-ed, and our return, in butle-array, with the hostile Sheikh as prisoner—but simply express my conviction, that, but for the timely information given by the Christians, we should never have

seen our boats again.

These poor Christians are much tyrannized over by their Muslim neighbors. Their only place of retreat, when threatened with violence, is their little cell of a church, which can scarce ly hold (wenty families. Their account, which in its narration bore the impress of truth, seems confirmed by the circumstance that in the centre of their lit le church there is a well, which sup-plies them with water until their provisions are to hold all their wives and children; for, with all their intolerance, the Muslims respect the house

church have been built, but the work is discontin ued from the want of means—the sirocco and the locus, having swept their harvests for several years. They gave me an appeal to their Christaia brethren in America, which I promised to deliver. With many apologies for its phraseology, they begred me to write it out more fully for them, but I prefer sending it forth in its own simple and touching brevity. I will only add, that little should be given, and that discreet y, at dif-ferent times, so as not to excite the cupidity of Muslims. The Board of Foreign Missions at New York will doubless receive what may be given, and forward it either to their brethren it Beirot or to the Anglican bishop at Jerusalom for distribution. One cent from each humane person in this land of charity will be more than

By God's favor: May it, God willing, reach America, and be presented to our Christain brothers, whose happiness may the Almighty

God preserve: Amen. 8642 We are in Kerak, a few very poor Christians, and are building a church We beg your Excellency to help us in this

undertaking, for we are very weak.

The land has been unproductive, and visited by the locusts for the last seven years. The church is delayed in not being accomolished, for want of unds, for we are a few Christians, surrounded by Muslims.

This being all that is necessary to write to you, Christian brothers in America, we need

The trusters in your bounty. ABDALLAH EN NAHAS, (Sheikh.) YAKOB EN NAHAS. KERAR, 28 Jamad Awak, 1264.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Charles W. Rockwell, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Customs. Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, to be Register of

the Treasury of the United States, in the place of Daniel Graham, resigned COST M HOU E OFFICERS
Collector-James E. Norfleet, Edenton, North Carolina, vice Z z p Rawis, resigned.

SURVEYORS. John H. Cross, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, whose commission will expire

on the 19th March, 1849.

Zetedee Ring, New York, vice Elijah F. Purdiscord to mar the mrs. Mary Chris ie, P. M., Rock Run, Har-ness and glory." ford county, Maryland, vice John S. Christie, re-

usual requirements, to practice as an Attorney and Counselor. He is represented to be a gentlement of high character and brilliant attainments. Earnet, Sampson, Gallatin and others from this section have taken servants were admitted under the same comity to a kinden in their subterranean beds.

| Commissioner's option, and by profitical and outrageous interference of the Northern people, with things belonging to us exclusively, not only by the expressive the find do loss Plumes, known and the day may be considered as near at hand, it is has not in part come, when the plumes as Father River, and the River and the Court.

| All N of Tensas, Loui isna, is about leaving for Causal and without the day may be considered as near at hand, it is has not in part come, when the flower and strength, has not in part come, when the flower and strength, has not in part come, when the flower and strength interference of the Northern people, with thing they are pressive that they are pressive that they are pressive that the principal of these subterrations, lich year on the flow day and the subter and power and strength. The parties concented as near at hand, it is has not in part come, when the flower and strength in the flower and strength. It is a present the flow of April next, at ten of eleck, A. M., with the section have taken servants are requested to meet on Friday and proved especially prolific in gold, and it may be the standard and with the interference of the Northern people, with thing they do not not be flower and strength. The parties concented as near at hand, it is has not in part come, when the flower and strength. The parties of the strength in the flower and strength. The parties of the Northern people, with thing they do not not be dear and the flower and strength. The parties of the Northern people, with the same the flow of April next, at ten of eleck, A. M., with the receiving down the American market will be of variety and property and property and property and property and property and property and pro NATIONAL COMITY .- We observe tha

RICHMOND, VA.

Wednesday Morning, March 21, 1849.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North Americaning statement, which has doubtless at peared in all the normern papers:
"Executive communications were received, which are supposed to have been the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, as Minister to Chili, and Mr.

Brady, as Second Auditor of the Treasury." No such nominations have been made or were authorized to be reported, and I am induced to notice the fact, principally for the purpose of correcting all misapprehension as to the diplomatic appointments. Applicants for foreign missions, have been informed at the Department of State, and the information is equally accessible to the public, that no selections will be made un-til the close of the present fiscal year; unless a special emergency should occur in the foreign intercourse, requiring a confidential agent at some particular Court, or it should become necessary to fi.l a vacancy. The reason for this policy was fully explained in a recent letter, which by a co-incidence, happened to appear on the very day upon which the toregoing announcement was made. It is suggested also by considerations of delicacy towards the incumbents who are now abroad, to enable them to refire before the 1st of abroad, to enable them to refer before the 1st of Joly, without imposing upon the Administration the necessity of positive recalls. It is to be hoped they will profit by a degree of forbearance, which their political triends have never exhibited when in power. Should they neglect the suggestion, it is hardly probable it will be renewed in so acceptable a form The foreign service during the last four years, has been conducted in a most discreditable manner, and agents have been employed who have seriously compromised the character of the Government. Of course, there are exceptions to this remark, but they are tew and far between, as will appear whenever Congress shall call for full information from the pubtic archives. The writer of the above, who daily lavished

his abuse upon the Democratic party, boasts that he is in the entire confidence of Mr. Clayton, and will, in a great degree, be regarded as speaking as the organ of the Secretary of State. The policy he commends is in direct conflict manly character which his friends have claimed that every one employed in the American serdisgrace-as having acted in "a most discreditable manner," and "compromised the character of the government"-and the brief space of time until the 1st July is to be vouchsafed to them, so that they may prepare gracerum in the Bull thus fulminated from the backstairs of the Secretary of State's office. Instead of frankly informing the officers abread, that their services are dispensed with, and their offices desired to fill the mouths of hungry office-seekers, a hint is thrown out, which, it they do not jump at and instantly resign, they must expect. in a lew months to be prescribed and to return home under the ban as guilty of "compromising the character of their government!" And such conduct on the part of the Secretary of State, acting for the President, is held up as eminently generous-a most marvellous "torbearancel"

We know not which most to wonder at in this affair; the unblushing attempt to disgrace American officers abroad-or the low cunning set or foot to make a little Whig capital by so precious a mark of "forbearance!" We trust that no American abroad will take the hint-but will do his duty, meet his fate and throw the onus of the act where it properly belongs. If the guillotine is to be set to work, let it be done boldly and in the broad face of light, not secredly and upon such miserable color of excuse as the above policy indicates. We trust that the U. S. Senate will mark the movement, and, as in the case of McGaugney, protect the honor of the countr

and of its faithful public officers.

satisfied, more commands the respect of all good men and patriots—none retires from high station with more honor. On men than one occasion he was made to pass through the fiery ordeal or narry—his qualities as a statesman and a man through the fiery ordeal or narry—his qualities as a statesman and a man through the fiery ordeal or narry—his qualities as a statesman and a man throughly and openly to carry into practice what they profess in heavy, burg; Upton E Hardy, do; W L Williams. Nothing the fiery ordeal or toway; W H Burw-1, Mecklemburg; W Encoughty, Manaking W H Manlove, Petersburg; ordered they have every party—his qualities as a statesman and a man were fully tried—and he stood the test trium—phanity. Need we recur to the moral beauty of the spectacle, when, with Spartan firmness, he in the spectacle, when, with Spartan firmness, he is specially. When these men meet the statesman of the content of the statesman of the content of put aside all sectional and local considerations. and gave his casting vote for a measure which he b lieved, (and experience has proved its truth,) to be important to all the great interess of the country? He himself says with perfect truth, in his model speech on taking his final leave of the

"Although it so happened that equal divisions have occurred, during my official term, with un have occurred, during my official term, with un-usual frequency—not less than thir/y times—and although no one can be insensible to the signal responsibility of giving to this or the other scale, on such contingencies, the final preponderance. I am not aware of having lattered in casting my suffrage as, in my conscience, I believe the peo-ple of the United States, and especially that was majority of them whose judgments and affections to the narmony and duration of the Union, would have prescribed. Of the cardinal duties of Amertors takes them elsewhere. The object of all toremost which consists in practically upholding their hopes is to build a church sufficiently large to hold all their wives and children for the cardinal duries of American less thank deemed that to be the toremost which consists in practically upholding and exemplifying the beneficence independent. distinctly and directly inculcated in the Constitupate in the government of great societies, was about dischiging the lew who have access to o surround him, for the sake of the many whom he can never see. In these reflections lies the simple and sale rule of truly patrionic action. am far from the self flattery of supposing that the deciding vetes, so often and sometimes so suddenly required at my hands, conformed unerringly to this rule; but I cannot repress the hope that time and trial will prove them to have been as positively right as I am absolutely cer-tain they were rightly intended."

All patriots must honor George M. Dallas In having atterwards placed himself as a barrier against the wave of anti-slavery fanaticism, and gallantly delended the constitutional rights of the South, while others, on whom the South had had reason to rely, abandoned her to her fare.

Take him all in all, Mr. Dallas is one of the most interesting then in the Na ion. A polished gentleman, of commanding appearance, sparkling with wit and li cary treasures, an able lawyer, a graceful and impressive orator-all this he is; -but he is more; he is a pure man-an hepest states man-who has the boldness to meet an emergency, and the firmness to pass over the burning plougnshare, whatever the consequence, Such men we love to horor, and we cordially

endorse the following well-expressed tribute of the South Carolinian, which, referring to the close of the late session, says:

"There was, however, one pleasing scene to relieve the dark picture of the shameful finale. The tarewell address of Vice President Dallas stands out in bold relief, and cannot fail to cast still a deeper shade of ignominy upon the whole proceedings of the session. It will warm the beautiful stream, and presents, for a great patt of true patrio's heart as he reads its truthful and its extent, the remarkable peculiarity of two sets ties of an American statesman; and, above all, the manifest heartfelt devotion to the Union of been deposits distinguished author. The ribaldry of party its waters.

A GOOD ACT. We rejoice that the Senate has rejected the

nomination of Mr. McGaughey of Indiana, as Governor of Minesola. Against the elevation of so offensive an individual, we yesterday protes-I find under the general tel graphic head in ted. From the Union, we learn that he was rethe North American of this morning, the followthe Whigs present voting for him, and ail the Democrats present voting against him. The

Union adds: tration that its nominations have been rejected by any friend to present such a nominee for their is a moral, social and political evil." the republic. The President could scarcely have the republic. The President could scarcely have known that Mr. McGaughey was opposed to a What is to be expected from Mr. Rives in the war with Mexico to defend the rights and ho-nor of his country, or that he was opposed, in various forms, to voting the essential supplies, without which the war could never have terminated with glory and success. If the majorny of Congress had been made u, of such materials as Mr. McG. President Taylor himself would have been cut off from his reinforcements, and his gallant army would have been forced into an His own laurels would ignominious retreat. Ignominious retreat. His own laurers would have been nipped in the bud, and the splendors of the presidency would never have graced his own brow; (and Heaven knows, when the experiment shall have been fully made, whether he will be er have known the course of the nomince, or he rative body which has refused him the appointment. We are not disposed to wage any factious opposition against the administration; but Heaven forbid, that when they are to choose between the pleasure of the President and the hon-or of their country, the Senate of the United States should hesitate to stand up in favor of their own character, against the wishes of the President or the favoritism of any of his Secreta-

THE FIRST MARTYR.

The Whig press have rejoiced with uncommon glee over the sacrifice of Wm. J. Brown, with the anti-proscriptive professions of General the 21 assist at Postmaster General, who was Taylor before the election, and with the bold and the first victim to the new order of things. It is true, Mr. B. was bold and independent in the extent, or any other government for Massachuseus Mr. Gabriel Jones, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Innes, Mr. pression of his sentiments—but he was none the which does not attain perfection, though the best Monroe, Mr. Henry Lee, and Mr. Bullet;" and for him. What does the above language mean pression of his sentiments-but he was none the when properly translated? Nothing else, than less punctual and faithful in the discharge of his vice abroad is to be recalled-the most of them in as a good officer! A Washington correspondent

of the N. Y. Sun, (neutral) says: Mr. Brown was the appointing officer of the Post Office Depar ment, and among the sixteen theusand Postmasters included in his range of power, but three hundred were displaced during his four years of office for derelictions, politics, fully to meet the executioner's axe! There is a marked want of manliness and decopartment by its late officers under the pressure of the change to low postage, and the immense increase of mail routes in our new territories; are the surprise and admiration of their successors. The public has never justly appreciated the untiring energy and integrity of Ex P. M. General Johnson in the extra difficulties of his position during his term, but the cabinet was prompt to conless a high estimation of his services.

SAILED FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following is a list of the members of the for San Francisco, California, on board of the ship Marianna, which sailed from this port en Saturday last:

Joseph P. Jones, President, Richmond, Virginia; Chas H. West, Director and Supercarge, who bear consciences, to offer something more de; A S Boyd, do, Mecklenbure; William Gra-than fain vau, do, Port Royad; John B Richardson, do, Justice Hanover; John G Oldner, do, Pelersburg, Ditectors. Jacob R Shater, Treasurer, Rockingham; Dr George C Tyler, Surgeon, Acc mac; Dr Thomas T Cabaniss, second Assistant, Surry; Rev A P Hooke, Chaptain, Williamsburg; Wiltram S. Willis, Secretary protein, Lynchourg; George S Lownes, Commander, Richmone; Cap-tain James Hyatt, first officer, New York; James

Deferred Tribute.

Other subjects have postponed until this late period a brief notice which we had designed to mark, of the high regard and esteem we feel for Ex-Vice President Dallas, who has just retired into private life. No man in the nation, we are satisfied, more commands the respect of all good.

Drake, Powhatan; I homas T Bryant, de; W H Code, Orange; CJ Midler, de; C J Michie, Albe marke, Of J B Bloyd, Accomac; A M Rose, King George; W R Lugh, Norlolk; George W Smith, Nor hambor; F B Teagle, Williams Smith, Norlolk; Jacob W Barger, Augusta; Smith, Norlolk; Smith, Norlolk; Jacob W Barger, Augusta; Smith, Norlolk; Smi Monroe; John M Rowan, Rockbridge; W S Bacon, Lunenburg; A E Hendree, Richmond; G H Adair, Accomac; J L Kilham, do; John R Read, do; James S Mapp, do; R A Clark, Hanover; Elasmus Rhodes, Rockingham; Ahner Rhodes, do; Charles R Ayres, Richmond; Wm H Green, Hanover; W F Philips, Warrenton; W A Carier, Frederick; Thomas Hall, Brunswick; J B Sydnor, Haltar; Ranson Peters, Nelson; J C Marshalt, Shenandoat; C G Clark, do; W D Bell, Bedtord; John Walker, Augusta: W W Hull, Highland; Morgan Siand unvielding in maintaining what they prowick; J B Sydnor, Haldar, Ranson Feets, Newson; J C Marshalt, Shenandoah; C G Clark, di; W D Bell, Bedford; John Walker, Augusta; W W Hull, Highland; Morgan Siagusta; W W Hull, Highland; Morgan Siagusta; W Hull, H Heiskill, Augusia; Powhaian T Jones, Bucking-nam; Barret T Fox, Richmond, James H Tanner, de; R M Seay, Petersburg; R H Lawrence, Richmod; J T Moffatt, Rockingham; Mr Ver-non, Richmond; T J M Smith, de; J A Clarke, Wheeling; TJ Chamblus, Surry; Dr J M Jones, do; Charles Loomis, Petersburg; W J Kim-brough, Hanover; John Blackwell, Richmond; H C Land, do; John H Finney, Fredericksburg; R J Hudson, Richmond; John Coleman, Peterspurg: Charles Coleman, do. PASSENGERS - W F Schermerhorn, Hanover;

Ro Bishop, Scottsville; Joseph Kern, do.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH. A listener has given us an amusing sketch of the scene in Goochland on Monday, where a great crowd was collected. Mesers, Botts and Lee, the nominees and leaders of the two facions of the Whig party (the Whig says the party is divided, and no mistake!) handled each other without gloves. "The immertal," we hear, was peculiarly "savage;" taunting Mr. Lee with being the only Whig that could be induced to accept such a nomination, Mr. Sedden made some very amusing commen's mean to meddle-and, then, delivered a very short but handsome address 1a Whig is our in-

Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates.

Revere, U. S. N: The Sacramento is a most picturesque and of banks, which appear to be formed of iduvial deposits—the second, or farthest removed, having been deposited by the river at the highest stage of

SLAVERY IS NOT AN EVIL! And unless slaveholders come to see the mat ter in this light, it is contrary to human nature that we should present an undivided opposition to the encroachments which have now assumed

so exciting a character, and which, in one form or other, have steadily advanced upon us since the foundation of the Government. It is much to be regretted that our enemies are enabled to turn upon us with the language of some of our most eminent and influentia citizens, for we have absolutely furnished the in the Senate in a very awkward dilemma. It is perhaps the first time during the present administhe vote of the Senate. It is a wonder how the President could have been prevailed upon by avowal—I quote from memory—"that slavery and ending, if you choose, with Mr. Rives, any triend to present such a nonlineer tribing of Earle may see that the arrow by which he is

office.) And surely General Taylor could nev- considering acts mala in se (evil in themselves) as murder, or any other violation of the laws never would have nominated him to the deliber of God and Nature, a man may very properly speak of this or that course of conduct, or condition of affairs, as evil; but does it not seem a dition of affairs, as evil; but does it not seem a misapplication of words—it certainly produces a pertance to themselves and their posterity, they were "stripped like a wrestler for the ring" confusion of ideas-when we are examining a work of human hands, where good and bad are merely relative terms, to adjudge it to be evil, and at the same time concede it to be better than any thing else? In such a case, the true evil would, properly speaking, consist in the absence of the evil objected to, if such a contradiction is intelligible. Abstractly, "the government of the people is the government of the whole commupeople is the government of the whole commu-

Would the ex-Senator maintain that the prethat the wisdom and virtue of the Puritans can on a subsequent day, Mr. Madison and Mr Lawdevise, is a bad thing, an evil that ought straight- son were added. Did ever the sun shine on such duties. May his successor from Iowa equal him way to be abated? Assuredly not, And if not, a committee before or since? And what must what is the sense of calling it an evil at ali?-And so, it slavery is the best attainable thing he knows of for us, why speak of it as a moral, so-cial and political evil? If there is a necessity that enforces the continuance of the institution, like that which compels society to maintain a government for instance, it can only be because ration of their genius and veneration for their inthe state would be in a worse conci ion without it. It becomes an actual good, and to call it evil, sounds absurd. But perhaps these gentlemen will take the other horn presented by the argument. They may choose to join the conscience Abolitionists, and, following the inner-lights of these latter-days, find themselves echoing the amiable cant that to hold a man in slavery is not only against good morals, but a sin in the sight of God: and it would be better that they should, for nothing can be more unwise than to deceive oneself or others into the attempt to serve two masters, God and Mammon. Let them put on and openly wear some one of the many chameleon colors in which Abolition arrays it-Pacific Mining and Trading Company, bound sell, that we may know them and that they may know themselves. And if they really think that the form of society in the South, by which Africans are held in bondage, is deserving of the d nunciation visited upon it by Mr. Rives, it behooves them, not only as patriots, but as men than faint lip-service to the cause of Right and

Time, that proves all things, has long since vincticated the wisdom of the position taken by the great Carolistan when this Slavery question presented itself to him. He said then, what every body sees now, that the really serious phase of the movement was the attempt to give it the semblance of moral truth and justice. The wisest and best that have gone before us, did not Simpson, second do, Massachusetts; Martin Cocoran, third do, Virginia.

Members — Thomas A Fourquerine, Richmond; R C Judkins James Coy; C C Williammond; R C Judkins Judkins Coy; C C Williammond; R C Judkins Coy; C C Williammond; R C Judkins Coy; C C Williammond; R C Judkins C C C races with any hope of bettering the condition of Things are no nearer son, Norlock; E A Barzza, Widiamsburg; P J pliant in the hands of man-nor do we understand say, Jr. do; E L Beifield, Richmond; L W Drake, Powhatan; I homas T Bryant, do; W H South as precending that they can unwind the

slaveholding States, never fail to make an exception against, and mention as a blot, the condition of Southern institutions in relation to slavery.—
We are taunted or commisera ed, because we live
in the same state of society, from the bosom of
which came the chief heroes of American liberty. The nations beddering on the Atlantic, from the Delaware southward, who actually turned aside from the path of prosperity and progress to go to the aid of the North, whose ports were closed and whose men were shot down in the streets, are reproached with maintaining an unstreets, are reproached with maintaining an unstreets. natural and criminal expression in their bosoms, and some of their own sons chime in with "we contess it to be a moral, social and political evil."

Let the South take the true ground, the only ground upon which she can sustain herself, of tract, and only in the abstract-just as We-Point or a Penitentiary is an evil, the absence of which would entail upon us much greater Louisa, February, 1849.

To the Etitors of the Enquirer. Gentlemen: So much has been said and written of late about "abolition," and the bad upon the combai-scene, with which he did not conduct and disegard of the Northern people to their ob igations as members of the Confederacy, that I do not feel disposed to say but a short but hand-ome address [a Whig is our in-tormant,] explanatory of his own political senti-revolutions, whether for good or evil, peaceable or by force, in all governments, take their rise somewhere; there can be no effect without some adequate cause to produce it. Intestine discord ces, takes place in foreign countries, there is a is deporable in civi ized society, and the lurk proportionate decline in the price of cotton. Men ing cause of this monster, abolition, may be most eat-that is a primary necessity which can-THE SACRAMENTO.—The following description of the great golden river of California, progress, to be seated in the pulpit. Hence the to purchase breadstraffs at a high price, they are sued from the Boston press, entitled "A Tour of Duty in California," by Livet. Joseph Warren now among these people. A trip to Mecca will organized and civilized society, but a necessity convince any man of discerament of this fact. convince any man of discernment of this fact. To cure this diseased state of the body politic, beautiful stream, and presents, for a great patt of let all the preachers of the North get up in their pulpits and make it a duty to preach down the injury done us, and, my life upon it, these assaults upon our institutions would, in a very short time, became harmless. "Fanatic sm" is hacks—the coarse abuse of self-h and interested politicians, and the vengetul shafts of malice, which may hereatter be nurted at him, will but cause his purity of character to shine with productive and iuxuriant. The banks of the rise tasks and the vengetul shafts of malice, which may hereatter be nurted at him, will but cause his purity of character to shine with productive and iuxuriant. The banks of the rise tasks and the proper term to apply to the Abolition-ists. They know and understand perfectly what they are about. We, too, ought to know it.

Unless the people at the North, who are out of gion. But with other markets to supply, all the soil has prived, as far as tried, extremely productive and iuxuriant. The banks of the rise tasks and the proper term to apply to the Abolition-ists. They know and understand perfectly what they are about. We, too, ought to know it.

Unless the people at the North, who are out of gion. But with other markets to supply, all the soil has prived as including the country would spread ruin over the country would spread ruin over the country to the Abolition-ists. They know and understand perfectly what they are about. We, too, ought to know it.

Unless the people at the North, who are out of gion. But with other markets to supply, all the soil has prived as including the country would spread ruin over the country would spread ruin over the country to the Abolition-ists. They know and understand perfectly what they are about. We, too, ought to know it. which may hereafter of aureica at film, will but cause his purity of character to shine with brighter effugence. A good man has retired trom our Netional Councits; may his decliming years be blessed with the knowledge that the storms of sectional and political strite, of which he has been a sorrowful spectator for the past four years, have all been allayed; and that his seam vessel has disturbed its solitudes. The tripulation are numerous, its requirement of the law, manifely wooded, being lined on either side by a strip of heavy timber generally about a league in breadth. The river is deep, clear of unless they control the Legislatures, it is in vain for the South to preach patriotism, moderation, conciliation and forbearance. All history teaches the fact. Experience, then, must specified by the loss of any strip are of a free interchange with all the nation, conciliation and forbearance. All history teaches the fact. Experience, then, must specified by the loss of any strip are thickly wooded, being lined on either side by a strip of heavy timber generally about a least the Church, take this matter in hand by the strong arm of the law, (which they cannot do unless they control the Legislatures,) it is in vain for the South to preach patriotism, moderation, conciliation and forbearance. All history teaches the fact. Experience, then, must sign of the production, invites the constant and the production and productive and inverse of the law, (which they cannot do unless they control the Legislatures,) it is in vain for the South to preach patriotism, moderation and forbearance. All history the production are numerous to the control that the church, take this matter in hand by the strong arm of the law, (which they cannot do unless they control the Legislatures,) it is in vain for the South to preach patriotism, moderation and forbearance. All history the production are numerous to the surface of the production and the production are numerous to the surface the church. country, for which he has manifested such a tributaries of the Sacramento are numerous, ripure and ardent devotion, has no clouds of civil sing in the Sierras on each side of the valley, undoubtedly arrived when we must have a posi-discord to mar the prospect of her future great-amongst timber of huge size, and their waters, tive understanding. To be continually whining, amongst times of these Sierras, make a decomplaining and supplicating, is, indeed, huminerstring letter from ex-President Tyler, in aninors of these siers, make a decomplaining and supplicating, is, indeed, huminerstring letter from ex-President Tyler, in aninors of these siers, make a decomplaining and supplicating, is, indeed, huminerstring letter from ex-President Tyler, in aninors of these Sierras, make a decomplaining and supplicating, is, indeed, huminerstring to the last degree. For my own part, the sites for mill seats being almost times to the substitute of the substitute sent the feature common to many of the rivers of II we are to have an ovil day, I prefer that of

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

CARROLL Co., Va., March 3d, 1849.

Gentlemen: In the year 1805 Ritchie and Worsley and Augustin Davis published the second edition of the 'Debates and other proceeding the second edition of the 'Debates and other proceed at ings of the Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond, on Monday, the 2d day of Jone, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the grand Federal Convention." Whether any subsequent edition has been published, I know not; but, at any rate, the book is now scarce and difficult to obtain. During the past winter I, in vain, made diligent enquiries for it in Richmond, but finding, by accident, a copy in North Carolina, presented by Thomas kets of the old world fully opened for his cotton, back into the territory where it would be more at that it may, peradventure, attract the at enton of lation, but he wished in the interim to enjoy

sembled on that occasion her greatest and her best. To form an estimate of the materials composing that body, let us look at the list of the committee on Privileges and Elections: Benjamin Hairison was its Chairman, and his assect ni y," "the self-government of all the parts, too ton, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Alex. White, Mr. Blair, periect to be reduced to practice in this or any past stage of human society."

In the self-government of all the parts, too ton, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Alex. White, Mr. Blair, Mr. Bland, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mathews, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Willconsi erable degree by the price of breadstuffs ham Cabell, Mr. James Taylor, (of Caroline.) and his remuneration for his labor will be comparatively certain. The home demand for the raw material has astonishingly increased in the mented for the time. Demestics are already have been the composition of the body that could spare such a set of men for the purpose of investigating the qualifications of its members? Why, Sirs, the mere leading of the list is enough to make a Virginian's heart throb higher, and his broad flow more warmly with pride, while admiregrity chasten our feelings with a sentiment of reverential and grateful awe. Sirs, every Virginian (it not every American) ought to place the book in the hands of his son, as the proudes memorial of what Virginia was in her palmiest day, and the most animating incentive to exertion for the purpose of perpetuating her ancient With all care and proper reverence for the

illustrious assemby that promulgated, amidst the stormy darkness of '76, the great charter of our rights, and with becoming respect for Constitution, I must declare my belief that the Virginia Convention of 1758 numbered among were ever collected on any single occasion on this continent. This locks like a bold assertion, but consider the composition of that body. Who was the mate of Patrick Henry? Who ever possessed such overwhelming eloquence, or more glowing, fervid, courageous, daring patriotism? Who could overthrow the calm, collect ed, logical reason of Madison? Who knows not the vigorous intellect, the unwavering integrity, the stern adhesion to the right, the true and the just, of the clear headed, honest-hearted George Mason? What State, what country, what Congress, what Parliament, what Senate of Rome, or Amphyetionic council of Greece could show, at any given time, the superiors of George Nicholas, Peyton Randolph, John Mar shall, John Blair, Edmund Pend eton James Monroe of Bland and Lee and Grayson, and the venerable Wythe? The world may be challenged to mate this body of men. Macaulay, in his article on Warren Hastings, tells us that the British Commons placed their best men on the committee that conducted the prosecution; and he leaves the impression that it was the greatest set of men that could be him Burke, and Sheridan, and Grey, and Wyndham, and throw in Fox, and Pitt, and Dundas and as many more as he can name, and in what are they superior to the men whose actings and doings are chronic ed in the book of which I speak? They were n t superior-take them all

in all, they were not equal. n all, they were not equal.

If my North Carolina friend should not reclaim his property, there is but one condition of things that could tempt me to part from this book, and that would be to give it to Monsieur Vattemare, to be carried to Europe, unless he has already procured a copy of it, which, for the honor of Virginia, I hope may be

the case. At the present time, the publication of another edition of this work would be exceedingly useful and proper. During the Adminis r tion of General Taylor, it is thought that some con-

Yours truly, &c , Hilisville, March 4th, 1849.

JOHN TYLER ON FREE TRADE. The Louisville Journal publishes a letter from John Tyler on the Tariff, which we copy, [says the Nashville Union] It is one of the plainess and most forcible arguments in favor of free trade which we have seen for many a day. Mr Ty for thinks that the cotton manufactories are placed on a tooling no longer to be influenced b the movements at Washington.' These costor manufactories, however, we think, influence hese movements. The leve of money is as re morseless as the last of power, and both are comthe protective rolley. How completely there govern, the late Presidential election has shown.— Enraged beyond measure at the nomination of the slaveholder and cotton planter and enveloped sooner satisfied that in the election of Gen. Laytor they had a hope of the restoration of the Tariff
of 1842, than the whole projective party united in
his support. Fanaticism itself forsook the aliars
of the Furies and rushed to the temple of Mamof the F

SHERWOOD FORREST, Va., Feb. 5, 1849. My Dear Sir, -Your letter of the 8 h January, with its enclosure, duly reached me, and I have read both the one and the other with much interest. Of late years it has become manifest that whenever an increased demand for breadstuffs. which is necessarily attended with increased pritingency mentioned, and that is to multiply, as lar as possible, the markets for his cotion. To depend upon the market of a single country, Great Britain for example, is to incur the cerundoubtedly of the greatest importance. Considering the extent of our country, its shores now plicales in a series of twenty-three years, and all the wants of a refined and enlightened socie-

come-and come it would have done, somewhat later possibly, but more quietly and peaceably, if you and I had never heard of a tariff for protec tion. Natural causes would inevitably have produced it, and man, the creature of self-interest, would be the voluntary and ready instrument

induce a portion of our own people to give up

Ritchie to a friend of his in that State, I laid viokitchie to a triend of his in that State, I faid vio-lent hands upon it, and incontinently brought it back into the territory where it would be more at by increasing the demand for the raw material home. How long I may be permitted to retain through the greater ability to purchase. Not that it I know not; for the gentleman to whom it be-lones places upon it the high estimate to which it is entitled. I, however, like most other Virginians, desire to be possessed of such a treasure, and my object in asking you to publish this is some one who may be able and willing to assomething to mitigate or remove this evil—or, at least, that he will not resist others who have that object in view. Is it a sufficient reply to this imputation, for such he would possibly consider it, for us to be told that the above is his opinion, viewing the matter abstractly, but that slavery, as we have it, is better than any thing the Abolitionists can put in its place? If so, in the Abolitionists can put in its place? If so, in the name of common sense why do those who hold slavery to be an evil, involve themselves in the contradiction of declaring, in one breath, that it is the best thing we can have, brow; (and Heaven knows, when the experiment shall have been fully made, whether he will be able to congratulate himself upon the triumph, able to congratulate himself upon the triumph, which must cover his pillow with the thorns of which must cover his pillow with the thorns of office.) And surely General Taylor could never office. of that Convention most of those men were as-sembled; and in that momentous confest of great tree, compete with that raised upon our soil. minds, debating a subject of incalculable im-The day which has begun to dawn on the plantation States will go on increasing until the home Washington and Jeffers in excepted, Virginia as- price shall regulate the foreign price-when the Englishman shall look more to the American prices current than those of his own country.-Now, you know, it is different. London, Liverpool and Manchester regulate the prices at Boson Charleston and New Orleans. shall have changed, the cotton grower will want

no better barometer to indicate his prosperity.

Affected he will be undoubtedly even then by

short creps in Europe, but the great home de-

mand will still continue uninfluenced to any

last lew years, and will be most rapidly aug

constituting an important item in our list of exports, and are found in greater or less quantities in every part of the glote. We lose our selves in an attempt to calculate the progress of American industry, skill and capital The philosopher in his closet may deduce the exist. ence of a new planet, and locate it in the heavens-and the political economist may deduce from the past the probable advance of society in other parts of the globe, but our progress defies calculation The figures for to-day merely shadow forth the results of to morrow. boy is told of howling wildernesses, inhabited only by wild heasts, or men more savage than they. Manhood dawns upon him, and the same will s have become a highly cultivated country, abounding in the arts of civilization and refinement. The day is on us even now, when our twenty millions of people are clothed by Amethat body of men who framed our Federal rican looms; and the day will arrive sconer than he can ca culate, when those looms will clothe millions of other countries. These are, and must its members more great and good men than be, the natural lesu ts of our progress. No new impulse from government is necessary to produce it. It is for unate that it is so, and that our cotton manufacturies are placed on a footing no longer to be influenced by the movements at Washington. This great interest is taken away from the politicians, who have for years used it as a tootball, with which to play the game of po litics. Nature's decrees are not to be subverted or hindered in their course by the efforts of men. She wills, and what she wills is done .-Export duties, to be laid in pursuance of the amendment you suggest to the constitution. might in some respects be productive of good but they would not be unaccompanied by evil-One of the evils which suggests uself is, that the duty would operate as a bounty on the producer of cotion in other countries. The true policy of our government should be to preserve, as far as possible, the menopoly of the plant in our hands, so as to hold control over the issues of peace an only necessary to say, that such constitutional amendment is impracticable, as are all efforts to amend the constitution. The politicians will break it, but will never amend it. You and I, then arrive at our conclusions by different ways. hat still we do conclude that American looms and spindles will not only supply the millions of

> With sentiments of high respect. I am, dear sir, yours, JOHN TYLER. Mamilton Smith, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

VALEDICTORY OF MR. DALLAS. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: The close of my official term being near at hand, I conform to an established and convenient practice, by withdrawing from the deliberations of this body, and thus creating the occasion for the choice of a temporary President

It is impossible for me, however, to do this, without begging you, each and all, to accept my thanks for the courtesy and respect by which you have lightened the burden of my service in your chamber.

mark the proceedings of the Senate; the frank and yet forbearing temper of its discussions; the mutual manifestations of conciliatory deterence, so just and appropriate among the delegates of incependent States; and the consequent calmness and precision of its legislative action, have attracted to it a very large share of veneration and confidence. Four years of experience convince me that this confidence is not misplaced. It is true, that such an assembly, constantly handling topics of the widest bearing, of the nighest and deepest concern to diversified constituencies, can-not avoid being occasional y disturbed by conflicting sentiments of patriotic cury, or by sudden impulses of feeling. But these transient dis ur bances are too intimately and obviously associabances are no managery and overesting ted with representative fidelity, with unquestionable freedom of debate, and with a quick sense of public honor, to be subject to entire repression by the strictest rules of order. They are, indeed, rare; ne strices; these of oract. They are, indeed, rafe; passing over the scene like flashes which do bustartle, and then cease, and which serve only to exhibit in stronger relief the grave decorum of its general conduct. Long, forever, may this charas it emnor fail to strengthen, the attachment of tion of Government.
You will, I trust, pardon me if I protract for

an instant these parting words, in order to uner-one or two sentiments, derived solely from my position as an agent of the nation. fore this body when its members are equally di-

vided, is given to the Vice President by the Conin he whiriwind of their own Free Soil agita-tion, yet the people of New England were no sooner satisfied that in the election of Gen. Tay-imposed upon him by an express rule of the Sesituation; and the duty to exercise that right is

have occurred, during my official term, with unusual frequency—not less than thirty times—and although no one can be insensible to the signal responsibility of giving to this or the other scale, on such contingencies, the final preponderance, I am not aware of having faltered in casting my suffrage as, in my conscience, I believe, the people of the United States, and especially that vast majority of them whose judgments and affections cling with ever-renewing conviction and devoition to the harmony and duration of the Union, would have prescribed. Of the cardinal duties of American functionaries I have deemed that to be the foremost which consists in practically unholding and exemplifying the beneficence. upholding and exemplifying the beneficence, independent social organization, equality, and fraternity, so distinctly and directly inculcated in the constitution. Nor, Senators, is any man fit to participate in the government of great.

IN CHANCERY—Virginis:—At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held at the Statel Court-house, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday, January 10, 1849.

Peter J Branch and Everet M Branch, Plaintiffs: neither so pressing nor orgent. One may well be content to wear a parched coat in preference to are, who hesitates about dischliging the few

sity of the production, invites the constant and increasing efforts of the government to attain.

In this view of the subject, the home market is and only efforts of the government to attain. pressive consciousness of inexperience. Now, me say that I shall take back to the private pur-suits whence I was unexpectedly called, the most grateful recollections of your kindness, and an ardent wish that your toils to advance the pros-

DEATHS.

Died, at Clermont, Pairiax county, Va., on Monday morning, March 19th, Gen. JOHN MASON, in the 830 year of his age.

pear of his age.

Died, in Warrenton, on the morning of the loth inst, at the residence of his father, L. MOORE SMITH, son of Gov. Smith, in the loth year of his age.

In the death of this interesting child, there are many circumstances calculated to increase the grief which such a betreavement naturally produces in the afflicted family. With a constitution naturally frail, he possess ed in an unusual degree those amiable and attractive qualities so often found in children of delicate health, and he had, in consequence, become the object of more than ordinary sympathy and affection. Kind, obliging and self-denying in his disposition, he never was happier himself than when promoting the happiness of others: while his sprightly mind, and lively, engaging manners, made him the object of general regard. His final affection was constantly manifesting itself in efforts to please his parents and anticipate their wishes. No wonder, then, that the improvement of health which was observed during the last few months of his life was a subject of Joyous congratulation. But the bright anticipations of his friends were soon to be shrouded in the darkest gloom. After a day of his usual activity and cheerulness he was attacked with librors become The cotton planter has seen, or tancied that he saw, in the early stages of our population, an injury inflicted on him in the effort by high duties to restrict the field of the labricator, in order to ticipations of his friends were soon to be shrouded in the darkest gloom. After a day of his usual activity and cheertulness, he was attacked with illness, but not with such violence as to justify any alarm. To all ap-pearance he was relieved; but the next morning he sunk very rapidly, and before sunrise was a corpse. Thus suddenly was he cut down—reminding us of the of-re-peated lesson, that the fairest flowers are also the frail-est.

> JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY. AMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY,
> IN compliance with the request of the Board of Poblic Works, of the 16th instant, a general meeting of
> the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha
> Company with the held at the Company's Office, in which
> City of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 9th of May,
> By order of the President and Directors,
> WM. P. MUNFORD, Secrety,
> Richmond, 28th February, 1849.

FORM OF PROXY.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, the subscribers, being Stockholders in the James Biver and K snawha Company, do hereby constitute and appoint ———our true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent each of us in all the general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date thereof, when we are not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts as each of us could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if we were personally meetings to give and meetings, if we were personally

To wir: 1, _______, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that _______, whose name is above subscribed as an attesting witness, personally appeared before me, in my county aforesaid, and made oath that the above named ______, whose names are subscribed as parties to the above letter of attorney, acknowledged the same, in the presence of the said witness, as their act and deed.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, eighten hundred and ______.

eighteen hundred and --- . March 2-wi9th May --- . (SEAL.) THE VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL Machine Manufactory

Is still carried on in all its branches at the our establishes stand corner of Main and 19th six, first door below the Union Hodel, where I would be pleased to see the former patrons of the establishment, and all others in want of good AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. As I shall always keep a supply of the best Machines that can be produced, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction, it will therefore be to the interest of those in want of a good article to give me a call.

want of a good article to give me a call.

I would particularly myle the attention of the Farming community to my Staple Tooth, Spring Bed THRESHING MACHINES, which have been so generated the community to the state of the community to the community of the commu CORN SHELLERS from \$9 to \$27. WHEAT FASS
of various sizes. STRAW CUTTERS, especially one
at \$10, for the manufacturing and selling of which, in
Virginia, I am equally interesced as the Patentee—
FLATENING sittings harnshed to order, made of good
materials and in the best manner. THRESHERS re
paired with new sets of Teeth, and, if necessary, with
entire new Crimiers and Beds, so as to be made as
and as new Crimiers and Beds, so as to be made as

well supplied and punctually attended to as if the were to order in person. JABEZ K PARKER. Feb 6-cwtf Agricultural Machines, &c. THE subscriber manufactures, and has for sale, at his Ware Ro.ms, No. 148, Main street, Richmond-HORSE POWERS-a new invention, and highly

Persons ordering Machines of me by letter will be as

approved
ORUMS—Staple Tooth and other patterns
CORN SHELLERS—a variety of patterns
STRAW CUTTERS do do
CORN and COB CRUSHERS—Sinclair's, a superior

dachine FAN MILLS-Grant's Patent, Watkins' de., and

Brooks' improved
PLOUGHS—Side Hill, Sub Soil and others
HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, GRAIN CRADLES,
etc. Also, Fie d and Garden SEEDS.
The above will be furnished at low prices, and war-

To the Afflicted. DRS. ROBINSON and WADDEY jointly tender their professional services to the public, and particularly to such as are suffering with Curonic and sup-

been too much impaired by disease, the use of mercury and other poisons, and when not required to visit persons at a distance, no charge will be made for servi-

persons at a distance, no charge will be made for services unless acurets effected.

It would be advisable for persons living at a distance to be in the city, and receive daily attention. Board can be had at fir. R.*s. Address

Das. ROBINSON & WADDEY,

Richmond, Va.

P. S. – The Doctors may be found at all times (when not professionally engaged) at their Office, on Frankfin street, corner above Exchange Hotel.

Feb 6-clim

ALAMODE.

This thorough bred Race Horse and Stallion will stand the present season, at Broad Rock Race Course, in the county of Chesterfield, at the insurance money to be paid as soon as the mare to be in foather insurance money to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foat or parted with. Mares from a distance pastured and grain led at 33 cents per day.—All precaution used to prevent accidents, but if any should occur we are not responsible. Fifty cents to the Groom in each case. Season to commence first day of March and expire the first day of July, 1849.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

March and expire the first day of July, 1849.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

ALAMODEL is a dark ch. sorrel, 16 hands high, in full health and vigor. 10 years old this Spring, with sufficient powers to give his progeny bone and sinew for the furl or foad. He was sired by imported Margrave, who was own brother to the renowned Leviathan, dam by Timoleon, he by Sir Archy, who was by imported Diomed. For further particulars we refer to the American Stud Book, vol. 2d.

DEPERGENTANCES.

American Stud Book, vol. 20.

TERPORMANCES:
Spring, 1845, won the Broad Rock Jockey Club Purse,
3 mile heats—beating Black Dick with ease.
Spring, 1845, won Jockey Club Purse at New Market,
3 mile heats—beating Black Dick and one other with

3 mile heats—beating Black Dick and one other with ease. Time=6 02: 550.

Fairfield, Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, he won with ease, in 3 heats—beating the renowned Patsy Anthony (who won the first heat) and one other. Time=4, 16:; 353: 3.49. He was evidently a cripple before starting, and, to the astonishment of the knowing ones, he won with ease.

Alamode was not trained again until the Pall of 1846, that Fall he won the Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, over the Pairfield Course, in 3 heats—winning the second and third heats with ease.

Spring, 1837, he won the Jockey Club Purse at New Market—3 mile heats—heating Bostona, who has beat Farined and the atike removined Fassenger. The next week he won the Jockey Club Purse, 5 mile heats, at Fairfield.

Alamode's running qualities are sufficiently known, North and South, without our saying any thing more

North and South, without our saying any thing more of his performances, as he was on the Turt from a 3 year old up to 9 years old, and the cry was "Alamode against the field," in nearly every race he ever started in.

C. & N. GREEN.

IN CHANCERY — VIRGINIA: — At a Court held for Combedand County, the 22d day of January, 1849; Paulina A McLaurine, administrative of Archivald McLaurine, deceased, and in her own right, Piaintiff:

in the constitution. Nor, Senators, is any man fit to participate in the government of great societies, with elements combined as ours are, who hesitates about disobliging the few who have access to or surround him, for the sake of the many whom he can never see. In these reflections lies the simple and safe rule of truly patriotic action. I am far from the self-flatery of supposing that the deciding votes so often and sometimes so suddenly required at my hands, conformed unerringly to this rule; but I cannot repress the hope that time and trial will prove them to have been as positively right as I am absolutely certain they were rightly intended.

My draft, gentlemen, on your generous indulgence is a heavy one, when I ask you to forget and overlook the many imperfections with which the duties of the chair have been discharged Its labors, occasionally more arduous and anxious, are always more absorbing than is generalmay be exhibited to him for settlement, and make report thereof to the Court, with any matters, specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself, or which any of the parties may require to be so stated; and that he return, with his report, all evidences of such claims at shall be so exhibited to him: And, to allow time to deliver, forthwith, to the plaintiffs or to their coursel, one or more copies of the same.

A Copy—Teste, PROBERTS, Clerk—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, 16th January, 1849.